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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/992,643	11/14/2001	David Botstein	P2730PIC13	4960
35489 7590 10/12/2007 HELLER EHRMAN LLP 275 MIDDLEFIELD ROAD MENLO PARK, CA 94025-3506			EXAMINER KEMMERER, ELIZABETH	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/992,643

Applicant(s)

BOTSTEIN ET AL.

Examiner

Elizabeth C. Kemmerer, Ph.D.

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 119-126 and 129-131 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 119-126, 129-131 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Application, Amendments, And/Or Claims

The appeal brief of 13 July 2007 has been received and considered. Upon further consideration, finality of the previous Office Action (mailed 13 October 2006) is *withdrawn* solely to clarify the issues for appeal, and to provide Applicant with an opportunity to respond accordingly.

35 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 112, First Paragraph - Utility

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 119-126 and 129-131 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is not supported by either a credible, specific, and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility.

Claims 119-126 and 129-131 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a credible, specific, and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention.

A portion of the basis for these rejections is withdrawn. Specifically, the examiner no longer asserts that **mRNA levels** are not predictive of polypeptide levels. Therefore, the following references are no longer being relied upon to support the rejections: Chen et al., Hu et al., Haynes et al., Lian et al., Fessler et al., Nagaraja et al., Waghray et al., Sagnaliev et al., Lilley et al., Wildsmith et al., King et al., Celis et al., and Madoz-Gurpide et al. The following references cited and discussed by Applicant pertaining to the mRNA/polypeptide correlation issue will no longer be addressed: Futcher et al., Alberts and Lewin, Meric et al., Zhigang et al., Wang et al., Munaut et al. The basis of the maintained rejections is solely that **gene amplification levels** are not predictive of mRNA or polypeptide levels.

In the interest of clarity, the basis of the maintained rejections is set forth here:

The claims are directed to isolated native sequence polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 80% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 207 with or without its signal peptide, or the amino acid sequence of the full-length coding sequence of the cDNA deposited under ATCC accession number 209951, wherein the nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide is amplified in lung or colon tumors. It is noted that the phrase "wherein the nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide is amplified in lung or colon tumors" is not an activity limitation for the claimed polypeptides; rather, it is a characteristic of a nucleic acid. In other words, the claims do not require that the claimed polypeptides be overexpressed in any tumor, or have any biological activity. Claims are also presented to chimeric

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proteins comprising the aforementioned polypeptides. The specification discloses the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 207, also known as PRO1112. Applicants have gone on record as relying upon the gene amplification assay as providing utility and enablement for the claimed polypeptides. See Appeal Brief (received 13 July 2007), p. 4, beginning of arguments.

At pages 539-555 of the specification, Example 170 discloses a gene amplification assay in which genomic DNA encoding PRO1112 had a ΔC_t value of at least 1.0 for seven out of 14 lung tumors and twelve out of fourteen colon tumor samples when compared to a pooled control of blood DNA from several healthy volunteers. Example 170 asserts that gene amplification is associated with overexpression of the gene product (i.e., the polypeptide), indicating that the polypeptides are useful targets for therapeutic intervention in cancer and diagnostic determination of the presence of cancer (p. 539, lines 21-24). At page 548, ΔC_t is defined as the threshold PCR cycle, or the cycle at which the reporter signal accumulates above the background level of fluorescence. The specification further indicates that ΔC_t is used as "a quantitative measurement of the relative number of starting copies of a particular target sequence in a nucleic acid sample when comparing cancer DNA results to normal human DNA results." It is noted that at page 548, it is stated that samples are used if their values are within 1 Ct of the 'normal standard'. It is further noted that the ΔC_t values at pages 550-554 are expressed (a) with values to one one-hundredth of a unit (e.g. 1.29).

First, there are several problems with the data provided in this example. The art

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recognizes that lung and colon epithelium is can be aneuploid without the presence of cancer. Specifically, Hittelman (2001, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 952:1-12) reports that lung epithelium is at risk for cellular damage due to direct exposure to environmental pollutants and carcinogens, which result in aneuploidy **before** the epithelial cells turn cancerous. See especially p. 4, Figure 4. The gene amplification assay in the instant specification does not provide a comparison between the lung tumor samples and normal lung epithelium and does not correct for aneuploidy. Thus it is not clear that PRO1112 is amplified in cancerous lung epithelium more than in damaged (non-cancerous) lung epithelium. One skilled in the art would not conclude that PRO1112 is a diagnostic probe for lung cancer unless it is clear that PRO1112 is amplified to a clearly greater extent in true lung tumor tissue relative to non-cancerous lung epithelium. Regarding colon tissue, pre-malignant lesions and ulcerative colitis have been associated with aneuploidy. See Fleischhacker et al. (1995, Modern Pathology 8:360-365), especially p. 360, 1st paragraph of introduction. The gene amplification assay in the instant specification does not provide a comparison between the colon tumor samples and normal colon epithelium and does not correct for aneuploidy. Thus it is not clear that PRO1112 is amplified in cancerous colon epithelium more than in damaged (non-cancerous) colon epithelium. One skilled in the art would not conclude that PRO1112 is a diagnostic probe for colon cancer unless it is clear that PRO1112 is amplified to a clearly greater extent in true colon tumor tissue relative to non-cancerous colon epithelium.

Second, even if the data had been corrected for aneuploidy and a proper control had been used, the data have no bearing on the utility of the claimed PRO1112 *polypeptides and polypeptide variants*. In order for PRO1112 polypeptides to be overexpressed in tumors, amplified genomic DNA would have to correlate with increased mRNA levels and increased polypeptide levels. No data regarding PRO1112 mRNA or PRO1112 polypeptide levels in lung or colon tumors have been brought forth on the record. The art discloses that a correlation between genomic DNA levels and mRNA levels cannot be presumed, nor can any correlation between genomic DNA levels and polypeptide levels. A specific example of the lack of correlation between genomic DNA amplification and increased mRNA expression is provided by Pennica et al. (1998, PNAS USA 95:14717-14722), who disclose that:

"An analysis of *WISP-1* gene amplification and expression in human colon tumors showed a correlation between DNA amplification and overexpression, whereas overexpression of *WISP-3* RNA was seen in the absence of DNA amplification. In contrast, *WISP-2* DNA was amplified in the colon tumors, but its mRNA expression was significantly reduced in the majority of tumors compared with the expression in normal colonic mucosa from the same patient."

See p. 14722, second paragraph of left column; pp. 14720-14721, "Amplification and Aberrant Expression of *WISPs* in Human Colon Tumors." Another specific example is provided by Konopka et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (1986) 83:4049-4052), who state that "Protein expression is not related to amplification of the *abl* gene but to variation in the level of *bcr-abl* mRNA produced from a single Ph1 template" (see abstract).

The *general* concept of gene amplification's lack of correlation with mRNA/protein overexpression in cancer tissue is addressed by Sen (2000, Curr. Opin.

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Oncol. 12:82-88). Specifically, Sen teaches that cancerous tissue is known to be aneuploid, that is, having an abnormal number of chromosomes. A slight amplification of a gene does not necessarily correlate with overexpression in a cancer tissue, but can merely be an indication that the cancer tissue is aneuploid. Hittelman (2001, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 952:1-12) also speaks to this issue. Again, the data in the specification were not corrected for such aneuploidy events. Furthermore, Godbout et al. (1998, J. Biol. Chem. 273(33):21161-8) teach a general lack of correlation between gene amplification and mRNA/protein overexpression. The abstract of Godbout teaches "The DEAD box gene, DDX1, is a putative RNA helicase that is co-amplified with MYCN in a subset of retinoblastoma (RB) and neuroblastoma (NB) tumors and cell lines. **Although gene amplification usually involves hundreds to thousands of kilobase pairs of DNA, a number of studies suggest that co-amplified genes are only overexpressed if they provide a selective advantage to the cells in which they are amplified.**" (emphasis added). The protein encoded by the DDX gene *had been characterized* as being a putative RNA helicase, a type of enzyme that *would be expected to confer a selective advantage* to the cells in which it (the DDX gene) was amplified. On page 21167, right column, first full paragraph, Godbout et al. state "**It is generally accepted that co-amplified genes are not over-expressed unless they provide a selective growth advantage to the cell**" (48, 49). For example, although ERBA is closely linked to ERBB2 in breast cancer and both genes are commonly amplified in these tumors, ERBA is not overexpressed (48). Similarly, three genes mapping to 12q13-14 (CDK4, SAS and MDM2) are overexpressed in a high percentage of malignant gliomas showing

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amplification of this chromosomal region, while other genes mapping to this region (GADD153, GL1, and A2MR) are rarely overexpressed in gene-amplified malignant gliomas (50, 51). The first three genes are probably the main targets of the amplification process, while the latter three genes are probably incidentally included in the amplicons." (emphasis added). There is no evidence in the instant application that PRO1112 confers any growth advantage to a cell, and thus it cannot be presumed that the protein is overexpressed because the genomic DNA including the gene being studied gene is amplified.

An additional reference that provides evidence that gene amplification does not generally lead to increased transcript is Li et al. (2006, *Oncogene*, Vol. 25, pages 2628-2635). Li et al. used a functional approach that integrated simultaneous genomic and transcript microarray, proteomics, and tissue microarray analyses to directly identify putative oncogenes in lung adenocarcinoma. On page 2633, right column, Li et al. state: "***In our study, 68.8% of the genes showing over-representation in the genome did not show elevated transcript levels***, implying that at least some of these genes are 'passenger' genes that are concurrently amplified because of their location with respect to amplicons but *lack biological relevance in terms of the development of lung adenocarcinoma.*" Since more than half of the amplified genes were not overexpressed, Li et al. constitutes strong evidence that ***it is more likely than not that gene amplification does NOT correlate with increased protein levels***, absent evidence that the protein has biological relevance in cancer. There is no such evidence for PRO1112.

Therefore, data pertaining to PRO1112 genomic DNA do not indicate anything significant regarding the claimed PRO1112 polypeptides and variants thereof. The data do not support the specification's assertion that PRO1112 polypeptides and variants thereof can be used as cancer diagnostic agents. Significant further research would have been required of the skilled artisan to reasonably confirm that the claimed PRO1112 polypeptides and variants thereof are overexpressed in any cancer to the extent that they could be used as cancer diagnostic agents, and thus the asserted utility is not substantial. In the absence of information regarding whether or not PRO1112 polypeptide levels are also different between specific cancerous and normal tissues, the proposed use of the PRO1112 **polypeptides and variants thereof** as diagnostic markers and therapeutic targets are simply starting points for further research and investigation into potential practical uses of the polypeptides. See *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 689 (Sup. Ct., 1966), wherein the court held that:

"The basic quid pro quo contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived by the public from an invention with substantial utility", "[u]nless and until a process is refined and developed to this point-where specific benefit exists in currently available form-there is insufficient justification for permitting an applicant to engross what may prove to be a broad field", and "a patent is not a hunting license", "[i]t is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion."

In view of the preponderance of evidence supporting the rejections (*Pennica et al.*, *Konopka et al.*, *Fleischhacker et al.*, *Sen*, *Hittelman*, *Godbout et al.*, and *Li et al.*, all of which are of record and have been previously discussed), the rejections are properly maintained.

Applicant's arguments pertaining to the remaining issues (Appeal Brief, 13 July 2007) have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive for the following reasons.

Applicant's detailed arguments begin at p. 7 of the appeal brief. Applicant begins with a review of the legal standard for utility, with which the examiner takes no issue.

Beginning at p. 11 of the brief, Applicant reviews Example 170, and refers to the Goddard declaration as establishing that an amplification of at least 2-fold is significant and indicative of a cancer diagnostic marker. The Goddard declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 filed 04 August 2005 is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 119-126 and 129-131 based upon 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 112, first paragraph, as set forth in the last Office action for the following reasons. In assessing the weight to be given expert testimony, the examiner may properly consider, among other things, the nature of the fact sought to be established, the strength of any opposing evidence, the interest of the expert in the outcome of the case, and the presence or absence of factual support for the expert's opinion. See Ex parte Simpson, 61 USPQ2d 1009 (BPAI 2001), Cf. Redac Int'l. Ltd. v. Lotus Development Corp., 81 F.3d 1576, 38 USPQ2d 1665 (Fed. Cir. 1996), Paragon Podiatry Lab., Inc. v. KLM Lab., Inc., 948 F.2d 1182, 25 USPQ2d 1561, (Fed. Cir. 1993). In the instant situation, the nature of the fact sought to be established is whether or not a 2.196 fold to 3.364 fold amplification in seven lung tumors and a 2.092 fold to 4,807 fold amplification in twelve out of fourteen colon

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tumors is significant, and whether such data have any relevance to the claimed subject matter, i.e., PRO1112 polypeptides and variants thereof. The significance can be questioned based on the strength of opposing evidence. In the instant case, the control used was not a matched non-tumor colon sample but rather was a pooled DNA sample from blood of healthy subjects. The art uses matched tissue samples (see Pennica et al., Konopka et al.). This art, as well as the Fleischhacker et al., Sen, Hittelman, Godbout et al., and Li et al. references cited above, constitute strong opposing evidence as to whether or not the claimed polypeptides and variants thereof have utility and enablement based on a presumption of overexpression in view of gene amplification data. Finally, while the Goddard declaration speaks to the utility and enablement of genes, it does not speak to whether or not the encoded proteins or variants thereof are also found at increased levels in cancerous tissues. Since the claims under examination are directed to polypeptides, not genes, this question is critical.

Applicant urges that it is more likely than not that an increase in genomic DNA copy number correlates with an increase in protein levels. At p. 13, Applicant criticizes Pennica et al. and Konopka et al. as not being specific to PRO1112, instead as being specific to other genes, and not establishing a general trend. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. The instant application also presents data from a single gene at a time and makes conclusions about gene products from genomic DNA data. Pennica and Konopka constitute evidence that it cannot be assumed that amplified genomic DNA results in overexpressed gene product. Godbout et al. and Li et al. also provide evidence to this effect. Finally, Fleischhacker et al., Sen, and Hittelman

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constitute evidence that, in general, non-cancerous epithelial tissues are frequently aneuploid, and thus an increase in genomic DNA is not diagnostic of cancer.

Beginning at p. 17, Applicant discusses the Godbout et al. and Bea et al. references. Applicant argues that Bea et al. supports Applicant's position that gene amplification is correlated with both increased mRNA and protein expression. Applicant argues that the examiner's concerns regarding Godbout et al. (specifically, that Godbout et al. does structure/function analysis while the specification does not) are not relevant, since the instant specification does not assert that PRO1112 is similar to Godbout et al.'s DDX1. Applicant urges that a structure/function analysis is not required for utility. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. Contrary to Applicant's characterization, Godbout et al. is relied upon for teaching that, "**Although gene amplification usually involves hundreds to thousands of kilobase pairs of DNA, a number of studies suggest that co-amplified genes are only overexpressed if they provide a selective advantage to the cells in which they are amplified.**" (emphasis added). The protein encoded by the DDX gene *had been characterized* as being a putative RNA helicase, a type of enzyme that *would be expected to confer a selective advantage* to the cells in which it (the DDX gene) was amplified. On page 21167, right column, first full paragraph, Godbout et al. state "**It is generally accepted that co-amplified genes are not over-expressed unless they provide a selective growth advantage to the cell** (48, 49). For example, although ERBA is closely linked to ERBB2 in breast cancer and both genes are commonly amplified in these tumors, ERBA is not overexpressed (48). Similarly, three genes

mapping to 12q13-14 (CDK4, SAS and MDM2) are overexpressed in a high percentage of malignant gliomas showing amplification of this chromosomal region, while other genes mapping to this region (GADD153, GL1, and A2MR) are rarely overexpressed in gene-amplified malignant gliomas (50, 51). The first three genes are probably the main targets of the amplification process, while the latter three genes are probably incidentally included in the amplicons." (emphasis added). There is no evidence in the instant application that PRO1112 confers any growth advantage to a cell, and thus it cannot be presumed that the protein is overexpressed because the genomic DNA including the gene being studied gene is amplified. Regarding Bea et al., it is not unexpected that a putative oncogene that seems to participate in cell cycle regulation and senescence, when amplified in the genome, would also be amplified as mRNA and have correspondingly increased protein expression. PRO1112 is not a putative oncogene, and the function of the encoded protein is not known. Godbout et al. and Bea et al. clearly point out that whether or not a protein is over-expressed depends strictly upon the function of the protein. The instant specification has not established that over-expression of PRO1112 provides a growth advantage to a cell, and thus it cannot be said that Bea et al. and Godbout et al. constitute evidence to support Applicant's position. In fact, Godbout et al. and Bea et al. support the instant rejection.

At p. 24, Applicant discusses the Li et al. reference. Applicant urges that Li et al. acknowledge that their results differed from those of Hyman et al. and Pollack et al., and note that the difference may be due to different methodologies. Applicant refers to the supplemental information accompanying the Li et al. article, enclosed as Exhibit A.

Applicant urges that Li et al. used an amplification copy ratio of only 1.4, which is not significant according to the Goddard declaration, and that a copy number of at least 2 was necessary. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. First, it is noted that Hyman et al. also found that less than half of the amplified genes were overexpressed at the mRNA level, even though they only investigated genes in genomic DNA regions that were amplified at least 2-fold (argued in more detail above). Furthermore, Li et al. did not limit their studies to genes that were amplified at less than 2-fold. In fact, the supplemental information indicates that some of the samples were required to bind with a probe requiring at least 2-fold amplification:

Genes with copy number ratio > 1.40 (representing the upper 5% of the CGH ratios across all experiments) were considered to be overrepresented. A genomic fragment that contained six or more adjacent probes showing a copy number ratio > 1.40, or a region with at least three adjacent probes with a copy number ratio > 1.40 **and no less than one probe with a ratio > 2.0**, were considered to be amplicons. (emphasis added, from 1st page of supplemental material)

At p. 25, Applicant argues that Hittelman supports Applicant's position. Specifically, Applicant urges that Hittelman support that there is utility for an aneuploidy gene at least as a marker for cancer or precancerous cells or damaged tissue, and thus such a gene is useful as a marker for cancer or risk of cancer. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. First, while the argument is pertinent with regard to PRO1112 genes, it does not address the claimed subject matter, which is PRO1112 polypeptides and variants thereof. It is important to clarify that no evidence has been brought forward to establish that the PRO1112 **polypeptide** is amplified in any lung or colon tumors. Furthermore, nowhere does the specification assert a utility for the claimed PRO1112 polypeptides and variants thereof as being useful to diagnose

subjects *at risk for* developing lung or colon cancer, and therefore this argument also is not persuasive. While it might be argued in hindsight that PRO1112 would still be a marker at least for precancerous, or damaged, colon epithelium, such is not suggested by the specification as originally filed. Finally, even if it could be established that PRO1112 gene is significantly amplified in colon carcinomas compared to healthy colon tissue, it does not follow that PRO1112 polypeptide and variants thereof would also be over-expressed. One skilled in the art would expect that such variant sequences would not reasonably be expected to show changed levels for a particular disease state.

Beginning at p. 26, Applicant acknowledges that, in certain instances, DNA/mRNA and protein levels do not correlate. Applicant argues, however, that increased gene and transcript levels mostly correlate with increased protein levels, even if accurate predictions of proteins could not be made. Applicant again argues that the gene amplification data establish a credible, specific, and substantial patentable utility for the PRO1112 polypeptide. Applicant points to the assertion in the specification that gene amplification is associated with overexpression of the gene product, indicating that the polypeptides are useful targets for therapeutic intervention and diagnostic determination of certain cancers. Applicant argues that ample evidence has been submitted to show that, in general, if a gene is amplified in cancer, then it is more likely than not that the encoded protein is also overexpressed. Specifically, Applicant refers to the Polakis declarations of 25 June 2004 and 30 June 2006. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. The preponderance of the evidence establishes that it is more likely than not that gene amplification does not correlate with

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increased protein expression. See Pennica et al., Konopka et al., Sen, Hittelman, Godbout et al., Li et al., and Hanna and Mornin. The Polakis declarations under 37 CFR 1.132 filed 25 June 2004 and 30 June 2006 are insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 119-126 and 129-131 based upon 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 112, first paragraph, as set forth in the last Office action because the declarations focus on the question of whether or not mRNA levels are predictive of protein levels. As explained above, the examiner is no longer arguing this point. Since the Polakis declarations do not address the question of whether or not amplified genomic DNA is predictive of increased polypeptide levels, they are no longer considered pertinent to the rejection.

Applicant argues that the sale of gene chips is indicative of the research community's opinion that mRNA levels are predictive of protein levels. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive for two reasons. First, evidence of commercial success is irrelevant to utility and enablement. Second, this does not address whether or not genomic DNA levels are predictive of protein levels.

At p. 28, Applicant concludes that, based on the asserted utility for PRO1112 in the diagnosis of selected lung and colon tumors, the reduction to practice of the PRO1112 protein sequence, the disclosure of methods for making polypeptides and chimeric polypeptides comprising PRO1112 and antibodies that bind PRO1112, and example 170 regarding the gene amplification assay, one skilled in the art would know exactly how to make and use the claimed polypeptides for diagnosis of lung and colon cancer without undue experimentation. Applicant concludes that the utility of the claimed PRO1112 polypeptides has been achieved. This has been fully considered but

is not found to be persuasive for the following reasons. Regarding the gene amplification assay itself, it is noted that the assay did not correct for aneuploidy, which is a common feature of non-cancerous, damaged colon epithelium (evidenced by Fleischhacker et al.). Evidence has also been brought forth that aneuploidy is characteristic of other damaged epithelial tissues (Sen, Hittelman). Gene amplification publications used matched tissue controls, unlike applicant (Pennica et al., Konopka et al., Godbout et al., Li et al.). Contrary to Applicant's assertion, the state of the art indicates that gene amplification is not generally associated with overexpression of the encoded gene product, as evidenced by Sen, Pennica et al., Konopka et al., Godbout et al., Hyman et al., and Li et al. Finally, a declaration setting forth the expert opinion of Dr. Ashkenazi (received 25 June 2004) contradicts the assertion of utility in the specification, wherein the specification indicates that gene amplification is associated with protein overexpression but Dr. Ashkenazi indicates that this is not always the case. This is also stated by Applicant in the Appeal Brief of 13 July 2007. Since significant further research would have been required of the skilled artisan to reasonably confirm that the claimed PRO1112 polypeptides are overexpressed in any cancer to the extent that they could be used as cancer diagnostic agents, the asserted utility is not substantial. In the absence of information regarding whether or not PRO1112 polypeptide levels are also different between specific cancerous and normal tissues, the proposed use of the PRO1112 **polypeptides and variants thereof** as diagnostic markers and therapeutic targets are simply starting points for further research and

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investigation into potential practical uses of the polypeptides. See *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 689 (Sup. Ct., 1966), wherein the court held that:

"The basic quid pro quo contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived by the public from an invention with substantial utility", "[u]nless and until a process is refined and developed to this point-where specific benefit exists in currently available form-there is insufficient justification for permitting an applicant to engross what may prove to be a broad field", and "a patent is not a hunting license", "[i]t is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion."

Hanna and Mornin (1999, Pathology Associates Medical Laboratories) also supports the instant rejections. Hanna and Mornin provide another important example of a lack of correlation between gene amplification and mRNA/protein overexpression, wherein diagnosis of breast cancer included testing both the amplification of the HER-2/neu gene as well as over-expression of the HER-2/neu gene product. Thus Hanna and Mornin provide evidence that the level of protein expression must be tested empirically to determine whether or not the protein can be used as a diagnostic marker for a cancer. The specification does not provide data as to whether or not the protein level of PRO1112 was tested in normal and cancerous tissue, and thus the skilled artisan *must* perform additional experiments, as directed by the art. Since the asserted utility for the claimed proteins is not in currently available form, and further experimentation is *required* to reasonably confirm the asserted real-world use, the asserted utility is not substantial.

Finally, it is noted that the claims are extremely broad, in that they are not limited to PRO1112 polypeptide alone, but rather to variants that comprise sequences that are

only 80% identical to the mature portion of the PRO1112 protein of SEQ ID NO: 207.

None of the evidence of record is commensurate in scope with these claims, since none of the evidence addresses utility or enablement of variants.

35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph – Written Description

Claims 119-123, 130, and 131 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement, for reasons of record.

Applicant's arguments (pp. 28-31, Appeal Brief, 13 July 2007) have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive.

At p. 29, Applicant reviews the legal requirements for written description, with which the examiner takes no issue.

At pp. 30-31, Applicant argues that the claims recite the functional requirement that the nucleic acid encoding the claimed polypeptides are amplified in lung or colon tumors. Applicant argues that the specification evidences the reduction to practice of SEQ ID NO: 207. Applicant urges that the specification provides support for "native sequences" and methods of determining percent identity. Applicant argues that the specification provides detailed guidance as to changes that can be made to a PRO polypeptide without adversely affecting activity. Applicant concludes that the skilled artisan would be able to determine if a variant PRO polypeptide falls within the parameters of the claimed invention. This has been fully considered but is not found to be persuasive. It is important to clarify that the claimed polypeptides are not limited by any sort of function in the claims. The phrase "wherein the nucleic acid encoding said

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polypeptide is amplified in lung or colon tumors" is not an activity limitation for the claimed polypeptides; rather, it is a characteristic of a nucleic acid. In other words, the claims do not require that the claimed polypeptides be overexpressed in any tumor, or have any biological activity. Whether or not a nucleic acid is amplified in a specific tissue is not a function of the polypeptide. Nucleic acid amplification is a characteristic of the nucleic acid, but is not a function. Again, the claims do not require that the claimed genus of polypeptides be overexpressed in any tumor, or have any biological activity.

There is no doubt that there is adequate written description for SEQ ID NO: 207. However, the guidance to which applicant refers pertaining to variants is the type of broad-brush guidance that can be applied to variants of any polypeptide, and as such is tantamount to an invitation to experiment to find previously non-described polypeptides that may fall within the boundaries of the claims. As was found in *Fiers v. Revel*, 25 USPQ2d 1601 at 1606 (CAFC 1993) and *Amgen Inc. v. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.*, 18 USPQ2d 1016, adequate written description requires more than a mere statement that it is part of the invention and reference to a potential method of isolating it. The compound itself is required.

For all of these reasons, the written description rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

No new rejections have been made. THUS, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.

However, since new publications have been cited to support the maintained rejections, Applicant is assured that any new evidence specifically addressing Sen or Fleischhacker et al. will be entered after final and given full consideration. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elizabeth C. Kemmerer, Ph.D. whose telephone number is (571) 272-0874. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Nickol, Ph.D. can be reached on (571) 272-0835. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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ECK

/Elizabeth C. Kemmerer/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1646